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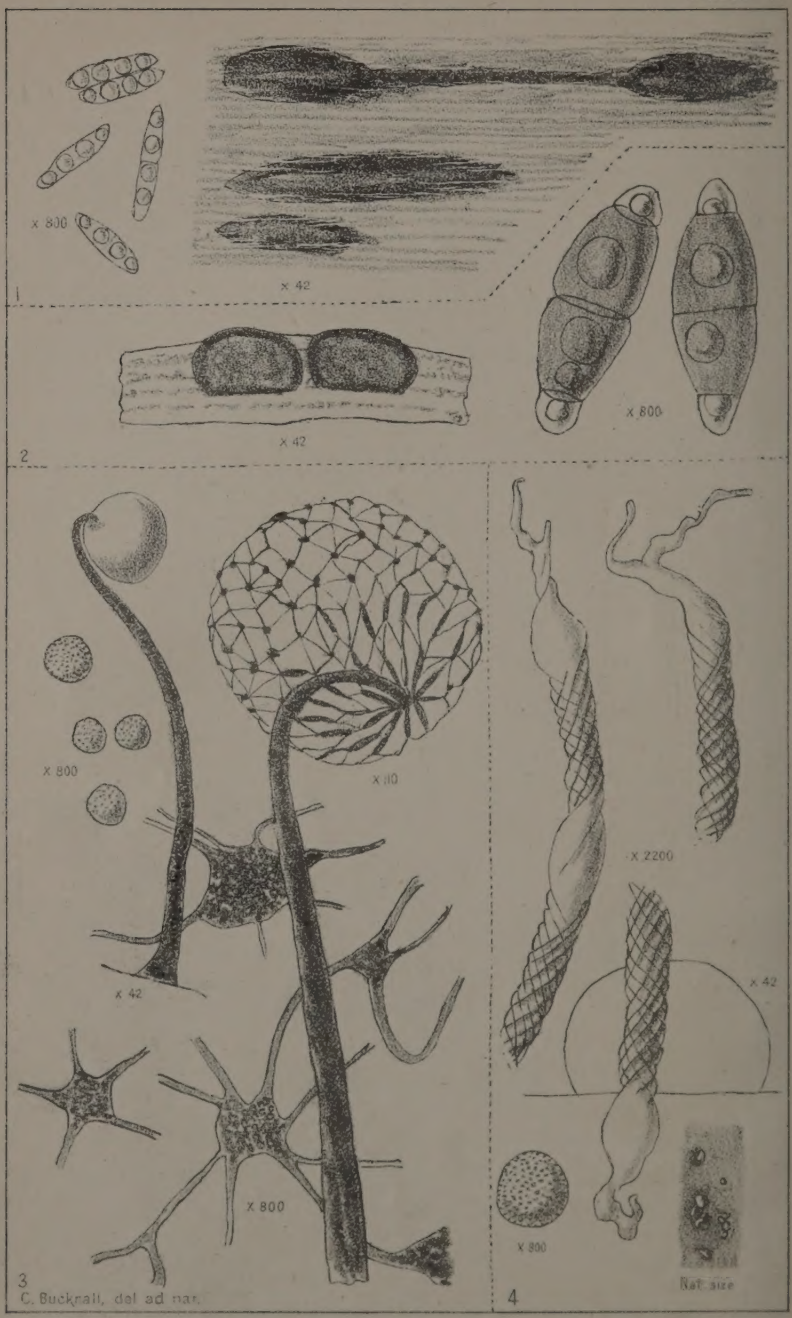


1. Leptostroma Phragmitis, Fr. *2. Hendersonia hapalocystis, Cooke.*
3. Cribaria microcarpa, Rost. *4. Trichia contorta, Rost.*

[*Reprinted from the Bristol Naturalists' Society's Proceedings Vol. VI., Part II.*, 1889—1890.]

The Fungi of the Bristol District.

PART XII.

By CEDRIC BUCKNALL, Mus.Bac.

THE following species are either hitherto unrecorded as British, or have occurred for the first time in Britain in this district:

1363. Agaricus (Collybia) floccipes, *Fr. Hym. Eur., p. 116. Cooke, Illus. t. 1168.*

1378. Leptostroma Phragmitis, *Fr. Sacc. Syl., Vol. III., No. 3419.* Plate I., fig. 1.

1379. Hendersonia hapalocystis, *Cooke, Grevillea, Vol. XVIII., p. 74.* Plate I., fig. 2.

1380. Cribaria microcarpa, *Rost. Mon., p. 236.* Plate I., fig. 3.

1381. Hemiarcyria Bucknalli, *Massee, Grevillea, Vol. XVIII., p. 27.* Plate II., fig. 5.

1382. Oligonema nitens, *Rost. Massee, Revis. Trich., p. 23, f. 29.*

1395. Pirottæa veneta, *Sacc. Michelia, Vol. I., p. 424* Plate II., fig. 9.

1363. Agaricus (Collybia) floccipes, *Fr. Hym. Eur., p. 116. Cooke, Illus. t. 1168.* } Leigh Woods, July, 1889.

"Pileus rather fleshy, campanulate, then convex, umbonate, even, silky, becoming pale; stem fistulose, straight, rooting, pallid, *rough with floccose punctiform black squamules;* gills adnexed, ventricose, rather distant, thick, white."—*Grevillea, vol. xviii., p. 26.*

This small but interesting species was found, for the first time in Britain, in an old decayed stump in Nightingale Valley.

1364. Agaricus (Omphalia) maurus, *Fr.* } Leigh Woods, Sept., 1889.

This and the next species occurred on the patches of ground in the Leigh Woods, where the underwood which had been cut down was burnt. The first fungi to make their appearance amongst the ashes were *Peziza melaloma* and *P. omphalodes*, and these were succeeded by an abundant crop of hundreds of specimens of *Polyporus perennis*, together with the usual inhabitants of burnt ground, *Agaricus atratus*, *A. carbonarius*, *Cantharellus carbonarius* (a single specimen), and also fine and beautiful specimens of *A. cyathiformis*.

1365. Agaricus (Omphalia) hepaticus, *Batsch.* } Leigh Woods, Nov. 1889.

1366. Agaricus (Entoloma) sericeus, *Bull.* } Stapleton, „ 1887.

1367. Agaricus (Pholiota) durus, *Bolton.* } Patchway, May, 1890.

1368. Agaricus (Panæolus) caliginosus, *Jungh.* } Coombe Hill, Oct., 1889.

1369. Coprinus domesticus, *Fr.* { Clifton (L. Rogers, Esq.), Winter, 1890.

1370. Bolbitius Boltoni, *Fr.* The Avon, July, „

1371. Cortinarius (Phlegmacium) triumphans, *Fr.* } Leigh Woods, Sept.–Nov., 1889.

A rare and beautiful species, and an interesting addition to our local flora. It would appear strange that such a well marked species should have so long escaped notice in this well worked locality; but, from the resemblance of the pileus when growing to some common species of Agarics, it may easily be mistaken for them, until gathered.

1372. Cantharellus carbonarius, *A. & S.* } Leigh Woods, Nov., 1889. „ „ June, 1890.

1373. Marasmius fuscopurpureus, *Fr.* (?). } Blaise Castle Woods, Sept., 1885.

1374. Merulius tremellosus, *Schrad.* } Leigh Woods, Nov., 1889.

1375. Merulius lacrymans, *Fr.* { Clifton, „ Bitton, „

1376. Hydnum coralloides, *Scop.* { Sea Mills (C. K. Rudge, Esq.), Autumn, 1888.

1377. Cyphella griseo-pallida, *Weinman.* } Clevedon, „

1378. Leptostroma Phragmitis, *Fr.* Plate I., fig. 1. } The Avon, July, 1890.

"Perithecia lanceolate, rather large, 1–1½ mm. long, ⅓ mm. broad, distinctly rimose; spores fusoid, 15–20 × 3½ – 4 μ, 4-nucleate, curved, hyaline."—*Sacc. Syl. vol. iii., No. 3419.*

On dead stems of *Phragmites*. Saccardo, not being in possession of an authentic specimen of Fries' plant, has taken his description from specimens collected by Magnus, so that he is in doubt as to whether it is identical with that of Fries. My specimen agrees exactly with the above description, except that the perithecia are scarcely rimose. They would probably become so with more advanced age.

1379. Hendersonia hapalocystis, *Cke.* Plate I., fig. 2. } The Avon, April, 1885.

"Perithecia scattered, immersed, scarcely visible except by cutting away the wood. Spores large, 45–50 × 18 μ, four-celled, the two median cells large, subglobose, flattened at the junction, dark brown, nearly black, ultimate cells small, hyaline, almost like an apiculus at each end. On decorticated twigs of ash, etc."—*Grevillea, vol. xviii., p. 74.*

1380. Cribaria microcarpa, *Rost.* Plate I., fig. 3. Clevedon, April, 1889.

"Sporangia globose, small, erect or cernuous, stipitate, *calyculus absent, primary ribs of network radiating from apex of stem as elongated broad bands, anastomosing laterally, and forming elongated meshes*, passing upwards into an irregular network of very thin threads, connecting large, brown, irregularly stellate knots crowded with granules; stem slender,

elongated, straight or flexuous, erect or curved above, brownish purple; spores globose, very pale, *minutely verruculose*, 5-7 μ diameter. *Rost. Mon., p. 236.*

Distinguished from *C. argillacea*, Pers., the only other British species without a calyculus (=the entire cup-like basal portion of sporangium), by the long slender stem, and small globose sporangium. Gregarious, 2·5-3 mm. high.

On dead Sphagnum, etc., in a stove, Claremont, Clevedon (Mr. Baker).

* Trichia contorta, *Rost. No. 1351, ante.* Plate I., fig. 4. — Leigh Woods, 1881. Yatton, Dec., 1888.

1381. Hemiarcyria Bucknalli, *Massee.* Plate II., fig. 5. — Stapleton, 1880.

"Sporangia sessile on a broad or narrow base, seated on a very thin hypothallus, circular, reniform, or subangular from mutual pressure, wall very thin, gilvo-ochraceous, soon disappearing; mass of spores orange; capillitium well developed, threads combined to form a wide-meshed network, with many free ends, 4-5 μ thick, walls with annular ridges mostly crowded, but here and there scattered, and sometimes passing into a spiral, the ridges with numerous thin, straight spines 3-4 μ long, the free tips irregularly swollen and bristling with spines, as are also certain interstitial swollen portions; spores globose, pale yellow, minutely warted, 7-9 μ diameter.

Generally crowded, about ·5 mm. diameter, but extending to 1·5 mm. when isolated and elongated. Most closely allied to *H. Wigandi*, Rost., but at once distinguished by the larger size of the sporangia, the markings on the elaters being in the form of rings, and not spirals, and in being furnished with numerous spines."—*Grevillea, vol. xviii., p. 27.*

This occurred on the old beech stumps in Stapleton Park, in the year 1880, in company with *Trichia scabra*, for which, in consequence of its great external resemblance, it was mistaken, and remained undetected until last year, when, having occasion to examine microscopically the species of *Trichia* in my herbarium, the great difference in the sculpturing of the elaters in some of the specimens under the name of *T. scabra*, at once made it apparent that this belonged not only to another species, but to a different genus. Being unable to find any description to which it would correspond, I submitted my specimens to my friend Mr. George Massee, who pronounced it to be different from any species yet described.

1382. Oligonema nitens, *Rost.* Abbot's Leigh, June, 1889.

Sporangia densely crowded, often several layers superposed, sessile on

a broad or slightly contracted base, *clear primrose yellow, very smooth and shining;* mass of capillitium and spores yellow; elaters scanty, variable, 4–5 μ thick, *simple or branched, perfectly smooth, or with scattered narrow rings, sometimes with an indistinct, very open spiral on the whole or portion only of an elater*, tips usually abrupt, rarely ending in a short apiculus; spores globose, *with narrow raised ridges of varying thickness, forming an irregular network*, 11–13 μ diameter. *Massee, Revis. Trich., p. 23.*

Only a single minute sporangium of this species was found. It occurred on rotten wood from a stump in the clay pits at Abbot's Leigh, and, as I know of no foreign source from which it could be derived, I feel justified in recording it as an addition to the British Myxomycetes.

1383. Perichæna depressa, *Lib.* Clevedon, Nov., 1888.

1384. Puccinia galii, *Pers.* (Teleutospores.) } Hanham, Oct., 1888.

1385. „ bullata, *Pers.* (Teleutospores). } Black Rock Quarry, April, 1890.

1386. Melampsora hypericorum, *D.C.* } Portishead Woods, Sept., 1889.

1387. Peziza tectoria, *Cke.* Clevedon, July, 1889.

1388. Hymenoscypha tuberosa, *Bull.* } Leigh Woods, April, 1890.

* Mollisia discolor, *Mont.*

This species, which appears to be common in the district, has been mistaken for *P. vulgaris, Fr.*, and is so recorded in *Fungi Bris. Dist., Part II.* The latter species was omitted by Mr. Phillips in the "British Discomycetes," as he had never been satisfied that he had the true species of Fries; but he has now recorded it as occurring at Shere and also at Carlisle.

1389. Mollisia arundinacea, *D.C.* S. Philip's Marsh, 1882.

1390. „ palustris, *Rob. var.*, Plate II., fig. 6. } Leigh Woods, May, 1890.

The exterior of the cup is rugose, whereas in typical *M. palustris* it is even.

1391. Mollisia dilutella, *Fr.* Yatton, Jan., 1890.

1392. Lachnella hinnulea, *B. & Br.* } Leigh Woods, June, 1890.

On the patches of burnt ground, before referred to as producing so many species of fungi.

*Lachnea lapidaria, *Cke. Phil. Brit. Disc., p. 211. Peziza hybrida, No. 1074 ante. *1359 ante.* Plate II., fig. 7.	Bristol,	July,	1885.
1393. Lachnella grisella, *Rehm. Grevillea, Vol. VIII., p. 84.* Plate II., fig. 8.	Sandy Lane,	June,	1890.
1394. Lachnella melaxantha, *Fr.*	Leigh Woods,	March,	1890.
1395. Pirottæa veneta, *Sacc.*, Plate II., fig. 9.	Black Rock Quarry,	June,	1885.

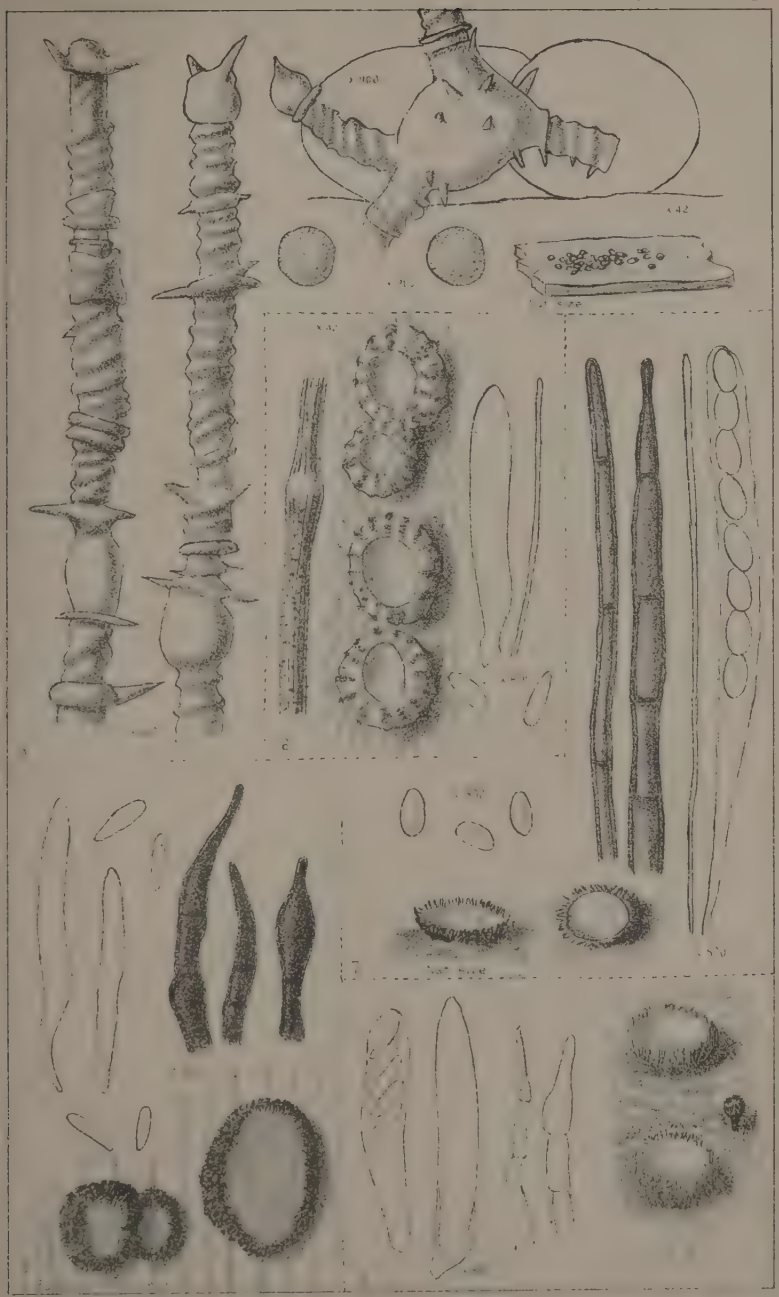
Cups sub-superficial, gregarious, scutellate, sessile, $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{5}$ mm. diameter, black, nearly closed when dry, clothed with cuspidate, sparingly septate, dark fuligineous bristles, $40–50 \times 5\ \mu$, which are more crowded at the margin; external structure distinctly parenchymatous, cells easily separating; asci cylindraceo-clavate, $40–45 \times 8$, sub-obtuse at the apex, sub-sessile, 8-spored; paraphyses linear; sporidia cylindric, ends rounded, $14-15 \times 2$, binucleate, hyaline.

On dead stems and leaves of *Helleborus viridis*. *Saccardo, Michelia, vol. i., p. 424.*

My specimens are on dead herbaceous stems, but certainly not on Hellebore.

1396. Hypocrea rufa, *Pers.*	Sandy Lane,	June,	1890.
1397. Poronia punctata, *Fr.*	Clevedon,	Dec.,	1889.
1398. Ophiobolus herpotrichus, *Fr.*	Pilning,	April,	1890.
1399. Lophiotrema semiliberum, *Desm.*	"	"	"

Since the note on p. 2 was written, I have again, on June 19th, visited the patches of burnt ground in Leigh Woods, and find that they are still productive of fungi, notwithstanding the comparative dryness of the season, and the paucity of fungi in other parts of the woods. The following species were observed: *Agaricus rubescens, A. carbonarius, Cantharellus carbonarius* (several small specimens), *Polyporus perennis, Peziza omphalodes, Lachnea hemispherica*, and *L. hinnulea.*



7. *Lachnea lapidaria*, Cooke. 8. *Lachnella grisella*, Fckml.